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ABSTRACT

Reported are the results of five separate surveys to identify needs and assess status of leisure services to special populations in Oregon. An introductory chapter contains a summary of findings and recommendations and four succeeding chapters present survey information regarding services to the handicapped provided in hospitals and institutions, municipalities and districts, and community youth agencies. Briefly discussed are services for the aged. Among recommendations cited are establishment of a state level coordinating agency to supervise programing for the aged and assessment of recreation's contribution to early hospital or institutional release. Also included is a profile study of 483 graduate and undergraduate students designed to identify the types of students who were enrolled in courses related to services for handicapped children and youth. (CL)

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SPECIALIZED LEISURE SERVICE SURVEYS

Prepared by

University of Oregon

Department of Recreation and Park Management

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1587 Agate Street

Eugene, Oregon 97403

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and

Project EXTEND-ED Student Profile Study

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LEISURE SERVICES--SELECTED SURVEYS OF SERVICES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

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PREFACE

This publication deals with five distinct populations within the State of Oregon of which three are identified by the organizations they include--hospitals, youth agencies, municipalities. Two groups are identified by their age classification--aged and college students. This report of individual surveys is published to assist professionals in these varied settings to more fully acknowledge general trends of the type, amount and methods of service to selected special groups. The EXTEND-ED Profile Study stands alone. It was conducted during both fall and winter quarters of the 1969-70 academic year on the University of Oregon campus in an attempt to identify the types of students (i.e., their interests, majors, educational aspirations, etc.) who are presently taking courses which relate to service for handicapped youth. These findings serve as a guide in the development of a meaningful curriculum for prospective educators and community coordinators of special groups' leisure services. It also serves to confirm the interdisciplinary interests, across disciplines, which today's graduate students are expressing by switching their major.

The editor wishes to thank the students for their assistance in the development of survey instruments, their piloting and implementation, the basic analysis, statements of findings, and formulation of the general conclusions.

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INTRODUCTION

Surveys of special subgroups in our population serve to identify needs and to assess the current status of service. They provide a baseline for discussion and hopefully for action. Toward this goal, the students in the winter quarter class, *Sem: Survey of Therapeutic Recreation*, selected four special classifications which included areas of governmental service (municipalities and districts); special institutional services (hospitals); community agency service (youth agencies); and special groups (the aged).

Their surveys were limited to the most highly populated region in the State of Oregon including the three largest cities in the state: Portland (Multnomah County) - 377,800; Eugene (Lane County) - 79,000; and Salem (Marion County) - 69,000. Figure 1 (p. x) shows the nine recreation regions and outlines region number two. It identifies the eleven counties included in these surveys representing 1.5 million residents or 70 per cent of the state's population (Census Report, 1969). The results of this document are not meant to be interpreted as representative of the state, northwest, or nation; they do, however, provide insight into the amount and type of services offered and the general attitude found toward specialized recreation.

This document is divided into seven parts. Use them as a resource for action.

Part I Summary and Conclusions of all Surveys

II Hospital Services (77% return from 68 hospitals)

III Municipalities and Recreation Districts (76% return from 25 agencies)

IV Youth Agencies (46% return from 50 agencies)

V Programs for the Aged (100% return from 41 agencies)

VI Appendix - showing cover letters and survey instruments used to collect data

VII Project EXTEND-ED Student Profile Study

This document is meant to serve three primary purposes: (1) to understand basic trends in serving the leisure needs of special groups; (2) to provide survey instruments (questionnaires) which the reader may wish to follow in order to compare the results of different agencies with the results included herein; and (3) to give, through the EXTEND-ED study profile study, a basic understanding of the types of students enrolled in therapeutic recreation courses.

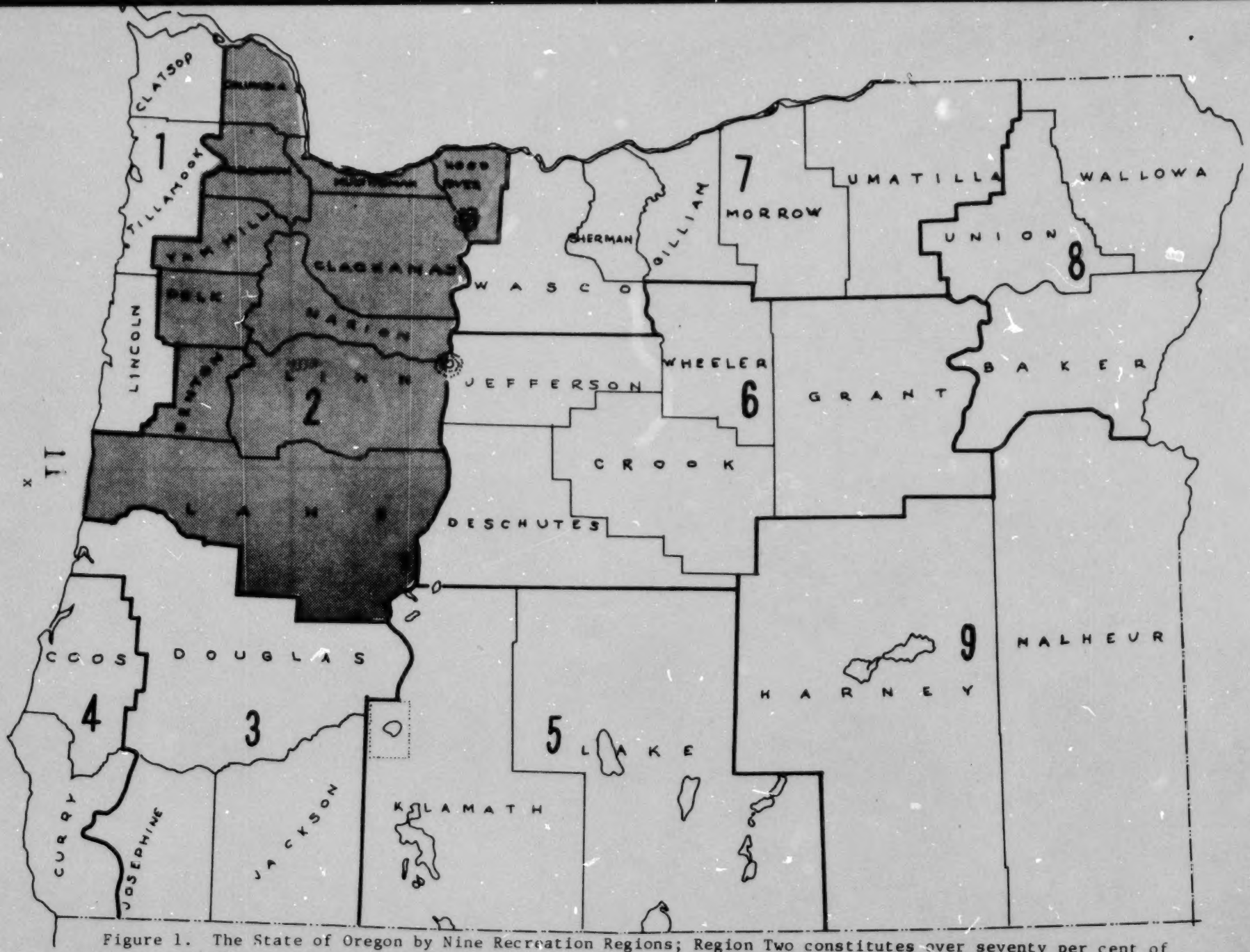


Figure 1. The State of Oregon by Nine Recreation Regions; Region Two constitutes over seventy per cent of the State's population.

PART I

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The basic procedures, population surveyed, percentage return and summary findings, conclusions and recommendations were formulated by each study group independently and are condensed here for the reader's quick review. Added recommendations may be suggested by a more thorough review of specific findings. They are presented here as the priority concerns of the graduate students.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

A questionnaire was mailed to sixty-eight hospitals to determine the extent of recreation services being offered to patients. Forty-seven replies (68%) were received.

The responses suggest that hospitals in the State of Oregon are providing a minimal amount of recreational services for patients. Programs appear to have little variety and are very dependent on volunteers. The data indicate a lack of coordination between the hospital and the community.

Recommendations

In view of the apparent lack of recreational opportunities in Oregon's hospitals, the following recommendations are made:

1. A follow-up study should be conducted on a select hospital population to determine: (a) patient participation rate, (b) the extent of therapeutic recreation practices, and (c) administrative attitudes toward recreation in a hospital setting.

2. The Oregon Park and Recreation Society should recognize a specialized recreation section within its ranks.
3. The Oregon Specialized Recreation Association in conjunction with the Oregon Park and Recreation Society should initiate a state-wide campaign to improve the recreational opportunities of hospitalized patients in Oregon through workshops, short courses, conferences and continuing education classes throughout the state.
4. Research should be undertaken to determine the effectiveness of recreation as a contributor to early hospital or institutional release.
5. Assistance (consultation) should be given to hospitals in the State of Oregon to aid them in determining the cost of effective recreation programs, particularly those directed to their specific needs.

MUNICIPALITIES

A questionnaire with cover letter was sent to thirty municipalities and recreation districts identified in the Oregon Park and Recreation Directory (1969-70) within Recreation Region Two to ascertain the number, types of programs and support given to serve seven different handicapping conditions. Nineteen (76%) municipalities and districts, referred to hereafter as *agencies* responded with only six (32%) identifying any programs. These six agencies were the largest by population which suggests a relationship between size and service. Camping, swimming and craft activities headed the list of the most popular programs

offered the diverse handicap groups. All age groups were identified as being served with the majority of programs directed to elementary school youth.

It is concluded that programs are possible as attested by their presence in select communities; however, they are sparse and serve a very small portion of handicapped individuals within the geographical area surveyed. Those not providing services unanimously indicated an interest in serving the handicapped and acknowledged the fact that such a service was needed.

Recommendations

Research points out the need for recreation service to the handicapped as being a paramount consideration in their adjustment to and enjoyment of community life. The lack of service found in this survey suggests the need for educational efforts directed toward identifying special groups as well as the types of programs and organization structures which can serve them.

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. The existing programs be publicized to encourage broader participation and to serve as a stimulus to other agencies to expand their programs.
2. The Specialized Recreation Section of the Oregon Park and Recreation Society assist local counties in coordinating the resources which exist within their own areas for fuller use by and extension to special groups.
3. Recreation specialists join the OPRS special section and work collectively in the areas of:

a. research - bringing together practitioner and researcher to address themselves to current pressing questions,

b. training - through inservice and college and university courses,

c. conferences and workshops - to make all professionals in the field aware of the need to serve and benefits derived by serving the handicapped.

YOUTH AGENCIES

Nearly half (46%) of the questionnaires sent to identified youth-related agencies in Region Two were returned. The questions were structured to produce a forced response and therefore left little opportunity for personal reaction to specific programs. The majority of those responding (52%) indicated provision of one or more programs but were not complimentary as to how well they served the different handicapped groups. Mentally retarded youth were identified and then served in greater proportion that any of the other groups, a finding which was consistent with the other surveys in this report.

Diverse recreation programs were identified. The age groups of those served followed the normally reported trend with emphasis given to school aged youth. Leadership comes predominantly from volunteers with few recreation personnel and even fewer therapeutic recreation specialists employed.

Recommendations

Agencies lacked the opportunity in this questionnaire to openly respond regarding the future needs of special programming. This limits the recommendations which can be drawn from the professionals in the field. However, it is recommended that:

1. A descriptive survey of existing programs be undertaken as a master's thesis to determine the needs of handicapped persons served and the effectiveness of existing programs.
2. A study be conducted of different cooperative community organizations and the role each plays in serving the leisure needs of the handicapped.
3. Attention be drawn to the unique role youth agency professionals play in serving the handicapped.
4. Youth agencies committed to serving the handicapped, identify and affiliate with the Oregon Specialized Recreation Association (a section of the Oregon Park and Recreation Society) and other related professional groups. This association would produce a working population of concerned people who can identify courses for action through agency structure and leadership to meet the handicapped's leisure needs.

AGED

A questionnaire was mailed to thirty-seven recreation and park departments and four active park and recreation districts throughout the state. There was a hundred per cent return. Twenty-six (63%) of the communities did not offer programs for the aged through the agencies surveyed. The fifteen (37%) which did offer programs, further identified: (1) the objectives, nature and type of program; (2) the cost

of the program; (3) eligibility requirements; and (4) a subjective rating of the program.

Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn:

1. The majority of Oregon communities (63%) that have a tax supported park and recreation department or district do not offer specialized programs for the aged.
2. The larger communities tend to have programs, whereas the smaller communities do not.
3. Communities employing full time recreation personnel to serve other age groups tend to offer senior programs, whereas communities without qualified leadership tend not to have program offerings for the aged.
4. The cost of the programs do not appear prohibitive to the participant nor to the sponsor.
5. When a program is planned and initiated, it tends to be considered successful by the initiators and the participants.

Recommendations

Recommendations for action would include:

1. State-wide and regional concepts in programming should be investigated.
2. Federal and state funds should be made available for leadership development and training at both local and regional levels.
3. A coordinating agency on the state level should oversee the program. This interchange between existing programs could then stimulate further programs.

PART II

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

To what extent have hospitals and institutions developed recreational programs for the ill and handicapped? What types of people are involved in carrying out these programs? A survey done through the Center of Leisure Studies was used to find the answers to these questions. A questionnaire was developed by reviewing a number of similar questionnaires and survey instruments (Appendix A). A list of licensed hospitals and institutions in the State of Oregon was obtained from the Oregon State Board of Health. The two page questionnaire was sent to sixty-eight (68) hospitals and institutions. The data presented in this study are based upon the returns from forty-seven hospitals and institutions which returned questionnaires.

Limitations

The following limitations attended the study:

1. The sample included only hospitals and institutions registered by the Oregon State Board of Health.
2. Only those hospitals and institutions with beds certified for Medicare were used.
3. No follow-up action was taken to increase the representation.

Response

Questionnaires sent	68
Questionnaires returned	47 (68%)

Findings

The following data were completed on the basis of the forty-seven replies.

1. Do you provide recreation service? (77%) yes (23%) no

   Of the forty-seven questionnaires returned, thirty-six of the institutions (77%) indicated that they did provide some type of recreational service. Eleven (23%) said they did not provide recreational service and therefore filled out no more of the questionnaires.

2. What types of equipment and services are available?

Table 1

Equipment and Services Available
(N=47)

Type of Service	Institutions	Percentage
Reading or visiting lounge	32	68
Television	31	66
Traveling library cart	18	38
Outdoor facilities (sunporch)	18	38
Recreation hall (lounge)	18	38
Snack bar	10	21
Bedside radios	8	17
Auditorium	8	17
Other*	7	15
Gymnasium	6	13
Swimming pool	6	13

* hobby shop, buses, occupational therapy, parks and camps.

Television and reading or visiting the lounge were the most frequently provided recreational services, while the gymnaisum and swimming pool were offered the least. The traveling library cart, outdoor facilities, and a recreation hall (lounge) are available at about forty per cent of the institutions. Of these, only the recreation hall (lounge) suggests a form of organized or planned activity, the rest were more for individuals.

3. Do any volunteer groups (i.e., Candy Stripers, Gray Ladies, adult service groups, etc.) provide recreation services or activities for your patients or residents?

(58%) yes (19%) no (23%) no response

Those answering the questionnaire indicated that twenty-seven of the institutions (58%) had some recreational activities provided by voluntary groups. Nine institutions (19%) indicated no voluntary recreational services. One institution which made no response along with the eleven having no program accounted for twenty-three per cent.

4. What types of services are provided by these volunteers?

Table 2

Provision of Volunteer Services
(N=47)

Type of Service	Institutions	Percentage
Friendly visiting	21	45
Entertainment	19	40
Reading, letter writing	20	43
Arts and crafts	16	34
Parties	17	36
Other*	4	9

* Workshop services and communion, bowling, singing, morning coffee, and outside groups making tray favors.

The volunteer services provided most often were friendly visiting, reading and letter writing, and entertainment given for the patients or residents. Parties and arts and crafts activities were provided for a little over one-third of the institutions.

5. How many recreation volunteers serve your institution?

(2,072) total volunteers $\bar{X}$=58

Thirty-six of the institutions surveyed reported having approximately 2,072 volunteers serving in a recreational capacity.

6. For whom are these recreational services mainly available?

Within the institutional setting, recreational services are available to the following:

Table 3

Availability of Service
(N=47)

Services Available	Institutions	Percentage
All patients or residents	27	57
Pediatrics section	3	7
Psychiatric section	1	2
Rehabilitation section	3	7
Other	3	7

Services are also available for geriatrics, extended care and ambulatory patients.

Over half of the institutions responding (27) provide recreation services to all of their patients or residents while only a few provide services for just a specialized portion of their institution population.

7. Are provisions made in your budget for financing recreation programs and services?

(36%) yes (40%) no (24%) no response

Only seventeen of the institutions (36%) provide within the budget financing for recreation programs and services.

8. What are the sources of funds?

Table 4

Sources of Funds
(N-17)

Type	Institutions using Source	Percentage
General budget and funds	14	82
Self-supporting	3	18
Donations or gifts	4	24
Fees	2	12

Of those institutions having funds available for programming, the largest number get these funds from general budget items. Included in this category are state funds, patients' fund, general fund, auxiliary fund, and patients' benevolent fund. Several institutions indicated that they had existing programs operating on volunteer time contributions and so had no budgeted accounts.

9. How many paid recreation staff are there?

Table 5

Paid Staff
(N=47)

Title	No. of Full-Time Staff	No. of Part-Time Staff
Recreation Director	6	5
Recreation Supervisor	3	0
Recreation Leader	4	1
Recreation Aide	12	2

Fourteen institutions indicated that they had some paid recreation staff. Most of these staff serve as recreation aides, although eleven institutions indicated either a full or part-time recreation director. The institutions answering the survey indicated a total of thirty-three paid recreation staff.

10. What other professional staff provide recreational service?

Thirteen institutions (28%) indicated that recreational services were provided by other professional staff within the institution. These staff included occupational therapists, nurses, Red Cross workers, and other general staff members.

11. What types of recreation programs are offered? Check all that apply.

Table 6

Patient Activities
(N=47)

Program	Institutions Offering Program	Percentage
Arts and crafts	23	49
Parties	19	40
Movies	19	40
Games and sports	18	38
Outside entertainment	15	32
Trips	10	21
Outdoor and nature activities	7	15
Swimming	6	13
Dances	6	13
Other (church services)	1	2

Almost half of the institutions reported some type of arts and crafts activities. About forty per cent provide games and sports and movies for their patients or residents. Swimming, dances, and outdoor or nature activities are the least provided programs.

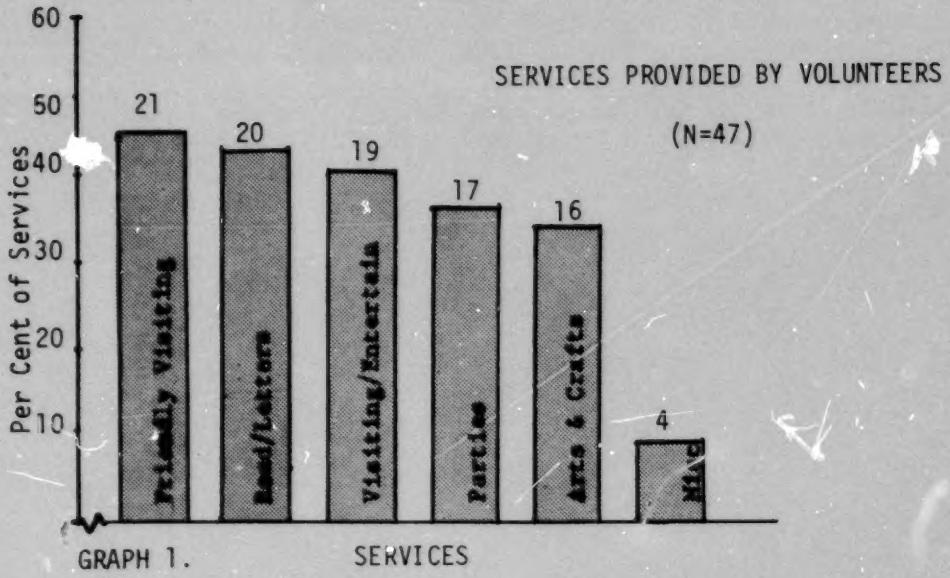
12. Other agencies were identified as to the type of assistance given (i.e., program, facilities, staff).

Table 7

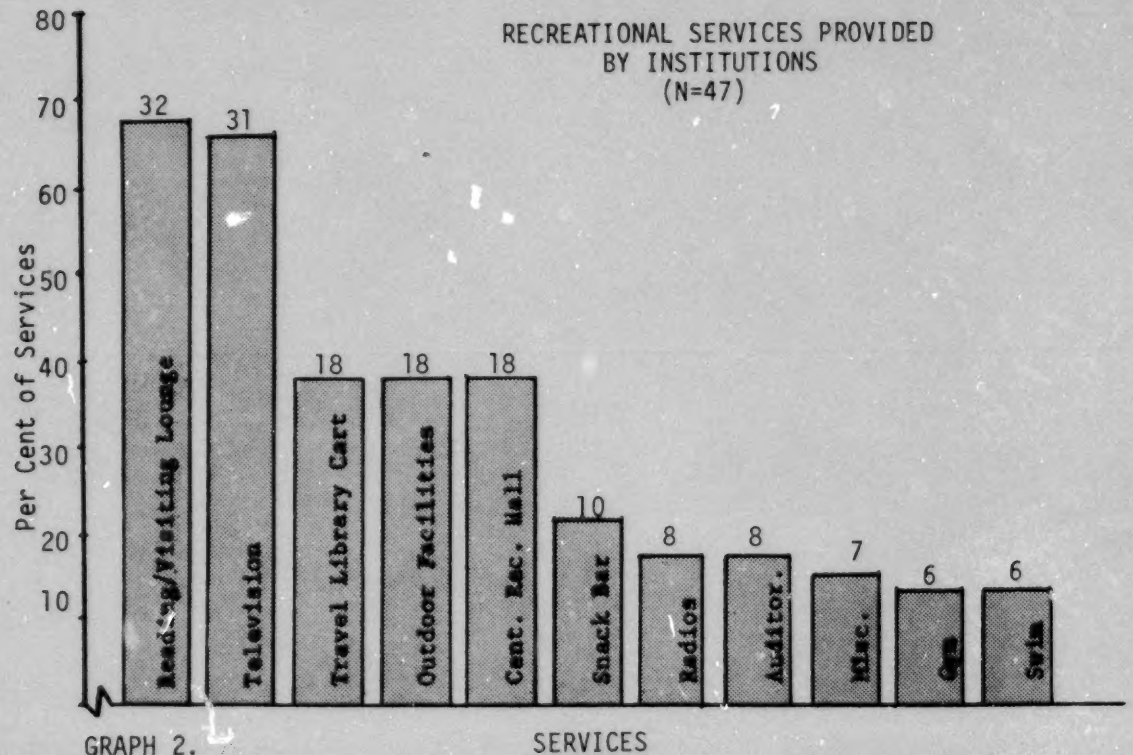
Type of Assistance Obtained from other Agencies
(N=47)

Agency	Programs		Facilities		Staff	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Municipal Park & Rec. Dept.	2	4	4	9	2	4
Voluntary Agency	11	23	6	13	6	13

Very few (< 10 per cent) of the institutions receive assistance from any municipal park and recreation department. Most of this assistance is in the way of facilities; however, this only affects four of the institutions. Voluntary agencies such as the Girl and Boy Scouts, YMCA, schools, and churches do give institutions more assistance, primarily in the form of programs (23%), but also in terms of facilities and staff (13% each).



GRAPH 1.



GRAPH 2.

Summary

A questionnaire was mailed to sixty-eight hospitals in the State of Oregon to determine the extent of recreation services being offered to patients. Forty-seven replies (68%) were returned. All tabulated results are of a non-parametric nature, and no attempt was made to determine the validity of the responses.

The responses suggest that hospitals in the State of Oregon are providing a minimal amount of recreational services for patients. Television, reading, or visiting lounges are the only activities and facilities that are being provided by a majority of Oregon's hospitals. Programs appear to have little variety and are very dependent on volunteers. Only six of the hospitals provided recreation services and only a small portion of the patients were able to avail themselves of this service. Finally, the data indicate a lack of coordination between the hospital and the community in securing staff or facilities from the community for patient use.

Recommendations

In view of the apparent lack of recreational opportunities in Oregon's hospitals, the following recommendations are made:

1. A follow-up study of the present study should be made to determine: (a) patient participation rate, (b) the extent of therapeutic recreation practices, and (c) administrative attitudes toward recreation in a hospital setting.

2. The Oregon Park and Recreation Society should recognize a specialized recreation section within its ranks.
3. The Oregon Specialized Recreation Association, in conjunction with the University of Oregon's Center of Leisure Studies should initiate a state-wide campaign to improve the recreational opportunities of hospitalized patients in Oregon.
4. Research should be undertaken to determine the effectiveness of recreation as a contributor to early hospital or institutional release.
5. Assistance (consultation) should be given to hospitals in the State of Oregon to aid them in determining the cost of effective recreation programs.

PART III

MUNICIPALITIES AND RECREATION DISTRICTS

Introduction

The city level of recreation service has shown dramatic growth as attested by the following figures (NRPA Yearbook, 1967):

1. *Local park and recreation agencies spent $11 million in 1940 and $905 million in 1965.*
2. *Local spending for capital improvements was $5 million in 1940; $300 million in 1965.*
3. *Identified agencies serving both parks and recreation rose dramatically from 1960's 500 to over 1,300 in 1965.*
4. *Professional personnel working for local agencies increased from 24,000 in 1940 to 120,000 in 1965.*

Thirty agencies in the State of Oregon were identified in the last NRPA Yearbook publication (1967) representing 152 full time personnel; 1,085 seasonal staff, and 25,641 volunteers. Thirteen of these agencies are included within the municipal departments and recreation districts that were surveyed as to the type and degree of programming available for the handicapped.

Two hundred twenty-six incorporated cities and twelve park and recreation districts lie within the boundaries of the State of Oregon. Twenty-five of these municipalities and three of the park and recreation districts were investigated.

For administrative purposes, Oregon is divided into nine recreation regions (page x). All of the municipalities and park and recreation districts that were surveyed are located in Recreation Region

Two. Region Two is the most populated and is located in the northwest portion of the state.

Limitations

The following limitations attended the study:

1. The sample included only those municipalities and park and recreation districts identified in the *municipal* and *district* sections of the Oregon Park and Recreation Directory (1969-70).
2. Only those municipalities and districts within Recreation Region Two were included.
3. No follow-up was attempted from the initial questionnaire which produced a seventy-six per cent return. This return was assumed to be representative and served as the basis for this report.

Purpose

The intent of the survey was to determine what programs and services were made available to special groups by municipal and recreation districts referred to as *agencies*. The questionnaire and cover letter (Appendix B, page 52) were designed to acquire information concerning recreational service for the following special groups: the blind, the orthopedically handicapped, the mentally retarded, the deaf, the mentally ill, and the convalescent.

Response

Questionnaires sent	24	
Questionnaires returned	19	(76%)

Findings

The following data were compiled on the basis of 19 replies.

Seventeen agencies (89%) had not conducted a survey to determine number and location of handicapped persons, their types of disabilities, or their opportunities for recreation.

Sixteen agencies (84%) indicated that they felt that the recreation needs of the handicapped in their locality were adequately served.

Seven agencies (37%) operated recreation programs specifically intended for various handicapped groups.

Only two agencies (11%) indicated that their board subscribed to a written policy regarding the handicapped.

One fourth of the respondents (26%) indicated that their facilities were designed or modified for access and availability to the physically handicapped.

Over half (53%) indicated that they provided leadership through general staff or volunteers. This survey included three of the largest municipal departments in the state, yet no therapeutic recreation specialists were employed for program leadership.

Eight agencies (42%) indicated that handicapped persons participate in regular recreation programs on their own initiative. Here the respondents stated that they (a) identified the individuals by various handicaps and (b) encouraged participation in the regular programs.

Only two agencies (11%) indicated that their agency worked jointly with other organizations in the community that provided recreation programs for the handicapped.

Essential to the survey was a chart designed in question form (Appendix B, p. 53 and 54) to determine the specific nature of recreation programs that were available for the various special groups. The chart was so designed that recreation participation could be measured by hours per month, attendance, and age groups. The results of this portion of the survey are presented below in Figure 2.

ACTIVITY	AVER. HOURS/MONTH	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	AGE GROUP*
Mentally Retarded - [3 programs - Portland Eugene Salem]			
Arts and crafts	12	38	E - SA
Camping	day-camps	60--220	E - SA
Excursions	seasonal	150	E - SA (Portland)
Gymnastics	12	200	E - SA
Music	8	20	E - S
Social Activities	12	100	S - SA (Portland)
Swimming	13	125	S - SA (Eugene)
Orthopedically Handicapped - [4 programs - Willamalane Eugene Oregon City Tualatin Hills]			
Swimming	8	25	E - YA
Camping	daily-summer	100	E - SA
Deaf - [Tualatin Hills]			
Swimming	8	10	E - YA
Blind - [Eugene Parks and Recreation]			
Arts and crafts	5.5	20	SA
Camping	3 days seasonal	12	YA - SA
Dramatics	12	6	YA - SA
Social Activities	4	16	YA - SA
Swimming	6	7	YA
Convalescent - [Eugene Parks and Recreation]			
Arts and crafts	4	20	SA
Excursions	8-16	100	SA
Social Activities	12	75	SA

*KEY Age Groups - Pre-school.....PS
Elementary.....E
Secondary.....S
Young Adult..YA
Senior Adult.SA

Figure 2. Activities provided to select handicapped groups (by age). Figures based on a return of six (32%) of the nineteen agencies responding.

Figure 3 shows the type of activities recognized by recreation agencies and programmed for specified handicapped groups.

ACTIVITY

Handicap	Arts & Crafts	Camp	Drama	Excursion	Gym	Music	Social Activity	Swim
Blind	*	*	*				*	*
Convalescent	*			*			*	
Deaf								*
Mentally Ill								
Mentally Retarded	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Orthopedically Handicapped		*						*

Figure 3. Activities Provided to Specialized Groups

The greatest choice of activities was offered to the mentally retarded. The mentally ill sub-group was not recognized at all by any of the community recreation agencies surveyed.

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

A return of seventy-six per cent of the surveys distributed was encouraging. However, the response shows a definite lack of service to all special groups. The six agencies (37%) who responded to the specific program questions were the six largest agencies surveyed. This observation suggests a close relationship between specialized services and a large, concentrated population to support such services.

The lack of programs by the remaining thirteen agencies responding did not preclude their expressed interest in the handicapped which suggests that all agencies surveyed would be receptive to sharing cooperatively in providing recreational services. It raises the major question cited by two agencies:

> *Who has the primary responsibility for serving this group's recreational needs--the family, special associations or interest groups, a county health agency or ourselves?*

This question is valid. There is no single answer. Each community must face up the question and seek their own particular answer using their unique resources. Until they do, the handicapped who are limited in their ability to represent or defend themselves are the losers.

Four agencies (21%) recognized the trend toward community responsibility for individuals who in the past were encouraged into the appropriate regional or state institutional setting. This observation should be expanded so that all agencies providing leisure services become cognizant of a very basic fact: There will be a growing demand for these services by a larger population of handicapped staying (or coming back into) the community setting to work and recreate.

It is recognized that social service agencies play a principle role in serving the handicapped. There is great conflict between the findings shown here and the lack of awareness of the value to be derived from widespread recreation service to the handicapped.

Research such as that done by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in the District of Columbia (1967) and Meyers (1968) point out the need for leisure services:

> *...Major unmet needs which, if satisfied, might have prevented failures include ... more community services to help (the handicapped) with off-the-job problems.*
>
> *...counselors need to remember that good job performance does not guarantee social adequacy.*
>
> *While there are jobs for most of them (EMR youth) ...their chances for job survival are better if they remain in school longer and acquire good social skills.... Their weakest areas are social and civic. Since improvement here may be slow and difficult, counselors will want to use every resource to strengthen their functioning in these areas.*

Avedon (1965) suggests the development of a "continuum of services"--a model for any community to adopt through its public and voluntary agencies which includes programs for (1) isolated, (2) secluded, (3) limited, (4) included, and (5) independent individuals with various disabilities. The Oregon Park and Recreation Society's Specialized Recreation Section should delineate this and other models and disseminate this information to all community agencies who have shown, by their returns, an interest in service but a definite lack of knowledge as to how or what role they should play.

PART IV

YOUTH AGENCIES

Introduction

Youth-serving agencies have four commonly attributed characteristics (Kraus, p. 410): (1) freedom to experiment and try new services; (2) ability to delimit and direct their attention to special subgroups without serving the total population; (3) fewer restrictions in personnel hiring and more dependence on volunteer efforts; and (4) freedom from bureaucratic and political concerns which enables them to respond more readily to community needs. Youth agencies were surveyed because of this freedom and because history has shown them to be in the vanguard of program development in areas of greatest community need.

Purpose

The purpose of this survey was to determine the number of youth agencies in Oregon's Region Two that offer specific programs for the handicapped. The term *youth agency* was defined to mean any organization or association involving youth in their programs. The agencies contacted ranged from the classic organizations such as Y.M.C.A.'s, Boy Scouts, Boy's Clubs, and Girl Guides to local community associations.

The cover letter and instrument employed in the survey appear in Appendix C, p. 55-58. A formidable task was the identification of those agencies meeting the criteria established. Directories, telephone books and referral procedures were all used to acquire names and addresses of agencies meeting these criteria.

Limitations

The general purpose of this survey was to assess the current status of programming for handicapped youth. Caution should, however, be exercised in the interpretation of the data. The small sample taken in this survey limits the amount of significance which can be attributed to the differences among responses. This is especially true if the differences among responses is slight.

The reliability and validity of the questionnaires are debatable as many of the agencies' directors responded to questions with short, qualitative answers. This would indicate that some of the questions asked were ambiguous and that some of the provided answers were limited in scope.

Response

Questionnaires sent	50	
Questionnaires returned	23	(46%)

Findings

The results of this survey are reported in actual responses and their related percentages based on the twenty-three questionnaires returned. The findings are broken into four parts: program, personnel, facilities, and finances.

PROGRAM

1. Does your agency by itself, operate any program designed specifically for the handicapped?

Table 8

	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	12	52
No	11	48

Inference - As many youth agencies offer programs specifically for the handicapped as do not.

2. Do you feel the handicapped of your community are:

Table 9

Opinion	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Well served	1	4
Adequately served	4	17
Poorly served	8	35
Ignored	1	4
No opinion	3	13

Inference - More directors of the organizations polled felt that the needs of the handicapped were being poorly served than those that felt they were being well served or adequately served.

3. Which of the following handicapped do you involve?

Table 10

Type of Service	No. of Agencies	Percentage	Rank
Orthopedically handicapped	7	30	2
Mentally retarded	14	61	1
Blind	4	17	4
Deaf	3	13	6
Medically handicapped	6	26	3
Convalescent	3	13	6
None of the above	2	9	8
All of the above	2	9	*

* included in all above; therefore, not altering the ranking.

Inference - The rank order of the types of handicapped persons being served closely follows the other studies showing greater awareness and concern for the mentally retarded and the orthopedically handicapped individuals.

4. Which of the following program areas do you offer?

Table 11

Programs	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Games	10	43
Sport activities	10	43
Art	6	26
Crafts	10	43
Dramatics	3	13

Music	8	35
Social Activities	11	48
Day camps	10	43
Resident camps	6	26
Aquatics	10	43

Inference - The order of programs offered most often are: (a) social activities, games and sport activities; (b) crafts; and (c) day camps and aquatics. Dramatics seem to be the least offered program.

5. How often are your programs offered?

Table 12

Time	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Daily	6	26
Weekly	9	39
Monthly	2	9
Seasonally	6	26

6. Approximately how many handicapped persons are there in your community or area served?

Table 13

Handicapped	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Less than 50	0	0
50-100	2	9
100-200	2	9
200-500	0	0
Over 500	5	22
Do not know	14	60

Inference - The majority of agencies do not know the number of handicapped in the area.

7. Approximately how many handicapped persons participate in your program(s)?

Table 14

Participants	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Less than 25	6	26
25-50	7	30
50-100	2	9
100 or more	0	0
Do not know	3	13

Inference - Some agencies have over 350 handicapped persons participating in their programs. The majority of agencies have from twenty-five to fifty handicapped persons participating in their programs.

8. Which of the following age groups are involved?

Table 15

Age	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Pre-school	8	35
Elementary school	20	87
Junior high school	20	87
Senior high school	17	74
Adults	8	35
Old age pensioners	3	13

Inference - School-age individuals are served much more frequently than other age groups.

9. Do any handicapped individuals participate in your regular program on their own initiative?

Table 16

Own Initiative	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	15	65
No	3	13
Does not apply	2	9

Inference - A majority of agencies report participation by the handicapped in their regular programs.

10. If the answer to the preceding was "yes", please state how they participate.

Table 17

Participate	No. of Agencies	Percentage
On a regular basis	14	61
Occasionally	1	4

Inference - Those who do participate do so on a regular basis.

PERSONNEL

11. Is your staff primarily composed of:

Table 18

Staff	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Therapeutic rec. specialists	2	9
Recreation graduates	4	17
Volunteers	15	65
Physical education graduates	6	26
Does not apply	6	26

Inference - The majority of agency staffs are composed primarily of volunteers.

12. Does your organization employ a therapeutic recreational specialist?

Table 19

Specialist	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	2	9
No	21	91

Inference - Therapeutic recreational specialists are found in very few agencies.

FACILITIES

13. Does your organization have facilities?

Table 20

Facilities	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	17	74
No	4	17
Does not apply	1	4

14. What types of facilities do you have available?

Table 21

Types of Facilities	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Swimming pool	10	43
Recreation Center	8	35
Playground	7	30
Day camp area	7	30
Resident camp area	9	39
School gymnasium, etc.	7	30
Your own building	14	61

Inference - The most common types of facilities available to agencies in order were:

a. their own building
b. swimming pool
c. resident camps
d. playground and day camp areas
e. school gym, etc.

15. Have you facilities for handicapped persons?

Table 22

Facilities for Handicapped	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	9	39
No	8	35
Does not apply	2	9
All facilities are for the handicapped	5	22

Inference - About half the agencies have facilities for the handicapped.

16. Do handicapped individuals or groups receive priority for the use of the areas and facilities?

Table 23

Priority for Handicapped	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	9	39
No	7	30
Does not apply	3	13

Inference - Of the number of agencies answering question #16, more agencies gave handicapped individuals priority than those which did not.

17. Are your facilities modified for convenient use by the handicapped? (i.e., providing ramps, large doors, non-slip floors, toilet rooms, warning signals for the blind, etc.)

Table 24

Modified for Handicapped	No. of Agencies	Percentage
Yes	9	39
No	11	48
Does not apply	3	13

Inference - More youth agencies do not have their buildings modified for convenient use by the handicapped than those that do.

FINANCE

18. What portion of your organization's budget is appropriated for special groups and their activities?

Table 25

Portion of Budget	No. of Agencies	Percentage
A small amount	6	26
A large amount	2	9
About half	0	0
All of the budget	2	9
None of the budget	4	17
Does not apply	8	35

Inference - Most youth agencies with a budget allocate only a small amount to special group activities.

19. How does your organization finance its operation?

Table 26

Method of Finance	No. of Agencies	Percentage
United Appeal (or the like)	17	74
Government grants	4	17
Membership	13	57
Tax supported	2	9
Private contributions	14	61
All of the above	1	4

Inference - United Appeal, private contributions, and membership fees provide the major financing for the agencies surveyed.

Conclusions

Some broad generalizations which can be drawn are:

1. Mentally retarded persons are involved in youth agencies programs to a greater degree than are other types of handicapped persons.
2. The combined results of the programs offered by the various agencies indicated balanced programming, but individual variance was extreme.
3. The majority of directors who answered the questionnaire were unable to estimate the number of handicapped persons in their community.

4. School-aged children are mainly involved in youth agencies programs with the numbers increasing and decreasing in a curvilinear manner in relation to age.
5. The amount of participation by handicapped irdividuals in regularly scheduled programs is fairly high but the number of individuals participating cannot be estimated from the data.
6. The greater percentage of returned questionnaires indicated that youth agencies were staffed mainly with volunteers.
7. The majority of returned questionnaires indicated that the agencies had their own facilities (or direct access to facilities) showing no major limitation in committing resources to serve the handicapped if they ranked high in priority.
8. A majority of the respondents suggested that priority was given to the handicapped in programming and use of facilities.
9. Financial support was mainly from:
   a. United Appeal
   b. Membership
   c. Private contributions

Recommendations

Agencies lacked opportunity to openly respond by giving direction to the future needs of special programming. This limits the recommendations which can be drawn from the professionals in the field. However, it is recommended that:

1. A descriptive survey of existing programs be undertaken as a master's thesis to determine the needs of handicapped persons served and the effectiveness of existing programs.
2. A study be conducted of different cooperative community organizations and the role each plays in serving the leisure needs of the handicapped.
3. Attention be drawn to the unique role youth agency professionals see themselves playing in serving the handicapped.
4. Youth agencies committed to serving the handicapped identify and affiliate with the Oregon Specialized Recreation Association (a section of the) Oregon Park and Recreation Society and other related professional groups. This association would produce the working population of concerned people to identify courses for action between the agency structure and leadership, and the handicapped's leisure needs.

PART V

RECREATION FOR THE AGED

Introduction

Designated agencies are offering more and more recreational opportunities for the aged each year. When we consider that the total number of citizens over sixty-five exceeds twenty million and that the average person retiring at age sixty-five can expect to live another fourteen years, the need for leisure services becomes apparent.

Purpose

There were two purposes in this survey: (1) to determine the number of senior citizen (65 years and over) oriented recreation programs offered in the State of Oregon by municipal and district tax supported recreation and park agencies, and (2) to update a portion of a comprehensive study directed by Wesley Myllenbeck (1968), entitled "A Survey of Services and Programs for the Aging in Oregon," in which he investigated the number and types of recreation programs for this age group. The population of this follow-up survey was determined by the previous study and included those agencies from throughout the state. In this way, this section differs from the other surveys reported in this publication.

Response

A total of forty-one park and recreation departments and districts were included. The sample drawn represented each of thirty-seven park and recreation departments and commissions in the state and

the four active park and recreation districts. A questionnaire with an accompanying cover letter (Appendix D, pp. 59-61) was mailed to the administrator of each agency in February, 1970. After a ten day waiting period, follow-up telephone calls were conducted to successfully accomplish a 100 per cent return.

The Instrument

A review of several studies (including Myllenbeck's Study) guided formulation of the questionnaire. Questions were designed to obtain the following information:

1. Whether or not a recreation program for the aged existed in the community under park and recreation auspicies.
2. The number of years of program operation or if one was contemplated soon.
3. Objectives, nature, type, and titles of the programs.
4. Participation patterns.
5. Cost of the program, both to the participant and the sponsor.
6. Eligibility requirements (e.g., age, residency, income, physical ability, etc.).
7. A subjective rating of the program based upon: (a) the objectives achieved, (b) participation, and (c) effect of the program upon the communities aged population.

Analysis and Findings

The findings are based upon data collected and analyzed using frequency distribution and percentage tables. They are presented in

three parts: (1) the general characteristics of those groups having a program and those who did not; (2) details of the existing programs; and (3) comparison with Myllenbeck's study.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO GROUPS

The administrators were asked if their community participated in or sponsored programs for the aged. Table 27 summarizes the responses.

Table 27
Summary of Recreation Services Offered the Aged
by Selected Agencies
(N=41)

Agency	Offer	Do Not Offer
Municipal	11	25
District	4*	1
	15 (37%)	26 (63%)

* This figure includes Salem school district.

The population of the communities and the trained recreation personnel in each community further describe the difference between groups. Table 28 presents this information.

Table 28
Rank Order of Communities by Population with Program Offered
(N=37)

City	Population*	Program	City	Population*	Program
Portland	377,800	yes	North Bend	8,470	no
Eugene	77,000	yes	Forest Grove	6,900	yes
Corvallis	31,350	yes	West Linn	6,650	no
Medford	30,600	no	Woodburn	6,550	yes
Klamath Falls	18,200	no	Ontario	6,400	no
Albany	17,700	yes	Dallas	5,900	no
Roseburg	15,100	yes	Hermiston	5,300	no
Pendleton	14,600	yes	Coquille	4,730	no
Lake Oswego	13,500	yes	Tigard	4,700	no
Bend	13,400	yes	Monmouth	4,600	no
Grants Pass	13,300	yes	Prineville	4,200	no
Ashland	13,300	no	Hood River	3,950	no
Hillsboro	13,000	no	Oakridge	3,500	no
The Dalles	11,780	yes	Toledo	2,950	no
Astoria	10,800	no	Nyssa	2,520	no
La Grande	10,100	no	Cornelius	1,700	no
Baker	9,500	no	Cascade Locks	650	no
McMinnville	9,350	no	Fossil	550	no
Oregon City	8,650	no			

* 1968 population figures from Oregon Blue Book, 1969-70.

Ten of the fourteen largest communities offered specialized recreation programs for the aged. By contrast, of the twenty-three remaining communities, only two indicated program offerings. Among the communities not offering programs, more than eighty per cent did not foresee any program for senior citizens developing in their community for at least two years or more.

Table 29
Frequency Distribution of Personnel of the Agencies
Not Offering Programs for the Aged
(N=26)

Staff	No. of Agencies	Percentage
No professional staff	19	74
Superintendent of Parks and Recreation	7	26
Director of Recreation	0	0
Other full time recreation personnel	0	0

In the communities not offering programs, the majority of agencies did not have full time recreation personnel. Seventy-four per cent of the communities did not have a professional recreation person at all. Seven (26%) communities had a superintendent of parks and recreation. None of the communities had a recreation director per se, nor any other professional recreation staff. By comparison, all of the communities who offered programs had a full time superintendent and in most cases had additional staff.

ANALYSES OF COMMUNITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS

The fifteen communities which offered recreational programs for the aged were requested to respond to additional questions regarding their program. They were asked to list the objectives, nature and type of programs offered. Table 30 summarizes the responses to these questions.

Table 30
A Summary of Responses to Questions Relating to
Objectives, Nature and Types of Programs
(N=36)

Classification	Number
Social - companionship, meeting place	12
Satisfy emotional needs	5
Satisfy physiological needs	2
Community involvement - awareness, service	4
Information - referral, medicare, social security, etc.	3
Serve special interests of aged	3
Education - skill development	7

The communities offering programs reflect the social, intellectual and psychological values in recreation programs for the aged.

Since the ability of elder citizens to pay is normally limited by their income, the responding agencies were questioned regarding membership and incidental charges. Tables 31 and 32 summarize the fees and charges.

Table 31
Distribution of Fees and Incidental Charges Borne by
the Participant
(N=18)

Classification of fee or charge	Number
Membership fee	
less than $1.50	2
$1.50 and over	1
Incidental charges	
(refreshments, supplies, transportation)	11
No charges at all	2
No answer	2

Only three of the fifteen agencies offering programs considered a membership fee. The majority of the agencies charged incidental fees for such items and expenses as refreshments, supplies and transportation. In all cases, this charging of incidental fees appeared to be minimal and either at or below the cost to the agency.

Table 32
Distribution of Budget Size for Aged Programming
(N=15)

Amount of Budget	Number
No budget	3
Under $500	3
$501 - 1,000	2
$1,001 - 5,000	0
$5,001 - 10,000	1
Over $10,000	4
No answer	2

Many of the programs are partially or entirely self-sustaining by use of memberships, incidental fees, volunteer leadership, donations, etc. The opposite is also prevalent. Four of the agency budgets exceed $10,000 annually.

Eligibility requirements were also investigated to determine whether or not restrictions such as age, residency, income, etc., were imposed. Eleven (73%) of the agencies offering programs restricted participation by age, in that a person had to be old enough to belong. Residency was only required by one agency. No other restrictions were reported.

The administrators were requested to evaluate and rate their program using a five point scale in terms of objectives met, participation and the effect of the program on the senior citizens of the community. (Table 33)

Table 33
Evaluation of Programs by Administrators
(N=15)

Evaluative Alternatives	Number
Excellent	3
Very Good	7
Good	2
Fair	1
Poor	0
No answer	2

A favorable overall response was received by those agencies involved in senior citizen recreation programming.

COMPARISON WITH MYLLENBECK'S STUDY

Twenty-six communities studied in the current survey were in the Myllenbeck study (1968). Therefore, this study served as a follow-up to that study and extended beyond with fifteen additional communities surveyed. The common communities were compared on as many points as possible--specifically; (1) whether or not a program was offered, (2) staff, and (3) attendance. The following observations are noted:

1. One community had started a senior citizen recreation program during the interim two year period;

2. There were three communities with apparent increases and one with a notable decrease in participation; and
3. Three communities which anticipated beginning a program within two years had not initiated one at the time of the study.

Summary

A questionnaire was mailed to thirty-seven recreation and park departments and four active park and recreation districts in the State of Oregon. Information was sought to determine whether or not a recreation program especially for citizens over sixty-five years of age existed in each community. Through a mail questionnaire and telephone follow-up, a 100 per cent return was received. Program offerings were determined. Twenty-six (63%) of the communities did not offer programs for the aged. The fifteen (37%) which did offer programs, further identified: (1) the objectives, nature and type of program, (2) the cost of the program to both the participant and the sponsor, (3) eligibility requirements, and (4) a subjective rating of the program.

Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn based upon the findings of the study:

1. The majority of Oregon communities (63%) that have a tax supported park and recreation department or district do not offer specialized programs for the aged.
2. The chances of having a program in a community seems to relate closely to the size of the population. The larger communities tend to have programs, whereas the smaller communities do not.

3. Communities employing full time recreation personnel for other age groups tend to offer programs, whereas communities without qualified leadership tend not to have program offerings for the aged.
4. The cost of the programs does not appear prohibitive, neither to the participant, nor to the sponsor.
5. When a program is planned and initiated, it tends to be considered successful in fulfilling preconceived objectives established by the administrator.

Recommendations

Based upon the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn therefrom, the following recommendations for action would include that:

1. State-wide and regional concepts in programming be investigated. An example of a regional plan could be the hiring of a qualified person to plan, initiate, supervise and evaluate recreational activities for the aged in several communities of a given region;
2. Federal and state funds be made available for leadership development and training at both local and regional levels to stimulate program development.
3. A coordinating agency on the state level be formed to oversee the overall program; and
4. Senior citizens be trained as volunteer leaders in their community.

FOOTNOTES

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APPENDICES

A. Hospital Cover Letter and Questionnaire

B. Municipalities Cover Letter and Questionnaire

C. Youth Agencies Cover Letter and Questionnaire

D. Aged Cover Letter and Questionnaire

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

CENTER OF
LEISURE STUDIES
1587 Agate Street

EUGENE, OREGON 97403
telephone (code 503) 342-1411

February 12, 1970

TO: Hospital or School Administrators

FROM: Center of Leisure Studies
University of Oregon

SUBJECT: Recreational services for the ill and handicapped

Dear Sir:

We are surveying the recreational services and facilities being made available to the ill and handicapped in Oregon. The survey is merely for descriptive purposes and the information you give us will remain anonymous.

Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed questionnaire and mail it back to us as soon as possible. If you wish to have the results of the survey, indicate this by marking "yes" to the last question on the back of the questionnaire.

The time and effort you are giving to aid the ill and handicapped of Oregon is appreciated and needed.

Sincerely

Staff Assistant
Center of Leisure Studies

Enclosure

Name of institution_____

Name and title of person responding_____

1. Do you provide recreation service? (Check X)

yes____ no____

IF ANSWER IS NO PLEASE STOP HERE AND RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE.

2. Which of the following? (check all that apply)

___ 0 Bedside radios
___ 1 TV
___ 2 Reading or visiting lounge
___ 3 Traveling library cart
___ 4 Outdoor facilities i.e., sunporch
___ 5 Snack bar
___ 6 Central recreation hall/lounge
___ 7 Gymnasium
___ 8 Auditorium
___ 9 Swimming pool
___10 other_____

3. Do any volunteer groups such as Candy Stripers, Gray Ladies, adult service groups, etc., provide recreation activities or services for your patients or residents?

yes____ no____

4. If yes, check the types of service.

___ 1 Friendly visiting
___ 2 Entertainment
___ 3 Reading, letter writing, etc.
___ 4 Arts and crafts
___ 5 Parties
___ 6 Other (describe)_____
_____

5. Approximately how many recreation volunteers serve your institution?

___ Total volunteers

6. For whom are these recreation services mainly available?

___ 1 All patients or residents
___ 2 Pediatrics section
___ 3 Psychiatric section
___ 4 Rehabilitation section
___ 5 Other (specify)_____
_____

7. Are provisions made in your budget for financing recreation programs and services?

yes____ no____

8. Source of funds for programming?

_____

9. Please indicate the number of paid recreation staff you have

	full-time	part-time
Rec. Director	___	___
Rec. Super.	___	___
Rec. Leader	___	___
Rec. Aide	___	___

10. Other professional staff providing recreation service. Explain_____
_____
_____

11. What types of recreation programs are offered? (check all that apply)

___ 1 Outside entertainment
___ 2 Games and sports
___ 3 Dances
___ 4 Trips
___ 5 Parties
___ 6 Movies
___ 7 Swimming
___ 8 Outdoor or nature activities
___ 9 Arts and crafts
___10 other (list)_____
_____

12. Indicate with appropriate number the emphasis you place on the following:
1 - no emphasis
2 - very little emphasis
3 - moderate emphasis
4 - great deal of emphasis
5 - total emphasis

___ To maintain patient morale: general welfare of patients or residents.
___ Part of treatment program.
___ Fun
___ Other_____

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

CENTER OF
LEISURE STUDIES
1587 Agate Street

EUGENE, OREGON 97403
telephone (code 503) 342-1411

February 11, 1970

(Municipalities and Recreation Districts)

Dear Sir:

The Center of Leisure Studies is presently conducting a follow-up survey designed to assess more fully the recreation services currently being provided for handicapped persons in the State of Oregon.

We ask your participation in this recreation survey by completing the enclosed questionnaire concerning your recreation department.

We are aware of the limitations you may have in budget and staff. The questions are in no way intended to be critical of your present program. Even if you do not administer a program for the handicapped within your community, please so indicate on the questionnaire.

We very much appreciate your interest and cooperation, and ask that you return the questionnaire in the stamped, addressed envelope within the next three or four days. Summation and analysis of the data will be available for distribution to you if so desired.

Sincerely

Staff Assistant
Center of Leisure Studies

Enclosure

Name of Agency_____ Director_____

1. Have you made any type of survey of your community to determine the number and location of handicapped persons, their types of disabilities, their opportunities for recreation, etc.? YES____ NO____
   If yes, would these data be available to us in this study? YES____ NO____

2. Do you feel that the recreation needs of the handicapped in your community are being adequately served?
   YES____ NO____ If yes, ____By your agency ____By other agencies ____By your agency in cooperation with other agencies.

3. Does your agency, by itself, operate any programs especially designed for the handicapped? YES____ NO____
   If yes, please fill in the following chart:

4.

	BLIND			ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED			MENTALLY RETARDED			DEAF			MENTALLY ILL			CONVALESCENT			OTHERS					
	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.	Hrs. Mo.	Nos.	Age Grp.
Arts and Crafts			*			*			*			*			*			*			*			*
Camping																								
Dramatics																								
Excursions																								
Gymnastics																								
Music																								
Social Activities																								
Swimming																								
Others																								

* Key: Age Group

Pre-school - - - - - - - PS
Elementary - - - - - - - E
Secondary - - - - - - - S

Young Adult - - - - - - - YA
Senior Adult - - - - - - SA

5. Does your board have any written policy regarding the handicapped? YES____ NO____

6. Does your board have restrictions on the use of facilities by the handicapped? YES____ NO____
If yes, what are the reasons:
____Liability insurance ____Maintenance of facilities ____Others (list)_____
____Budget restrictions ____Public attitude _____
____Staff shortage _____

7. Are your facilities modified for access and availability to the handicapped? YES____ NO____
If yes, check which facilities and modifications:
____Ramps ____Stairs and steps ____Warning signals for blind and deaf
____Level walks ____Non-slip floors ____Others (list)_____
____Parking lots ____Toilet rooms _____
____Doors and doorways ____Public telephones _____

8. Who has the responsibility for leadership of handicapped programs?
____A Therapeutic Recreation Specialist ____Others_____
(Paid by your agency or the other agency) _____
____General Staff of your agency _____
____Volunteers _____

9. Do any handicapped persons participate in your regular programs on their own initiative? YES____ NO____
Remarks:

10. Do you know of any recreation programs or services for handicapped offered by other agencies in your community in which:
your agency has no involvement? YES____ NO____ your agency works jointly? YES____ NO____
Remarks:

11. Would you like a copy of the results of this survey sent to you? YES____ NO____

12. Additional comments you would like to make. (Please use an additional sheet.)

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

CENTER OF
LEISURE STUDIES
1587 Agate Street

EUGENE, OREGON 97403
telephone (code 503) 342-1411

(Youth Agencies)

Dear Director:

This is to ask your assistance in completing a study currently being undertaken by the members of a therapeutic recreation course at the University of Oregon.

We are interested in determining the status of recreation services and facilities now available for handicapped children in the state, in communities as well as in institutions. Public recreation agencies, hospitals and nursing homes are providing us with considerable information. We feel, however, that recreation services may be provided by private or voluntary agencies such as your own.

We hope that you will be able to provide us with the information requested on the attached questionnaire. We realize that you are primarily interested in school-age children, but we will appreciate any information you may be able to give us about recreation services for the handicapped.

May we ask you, then, to complete the questionnaire and return it within the next four or five days. Even if there are no recreation services provided that you know of, please so indicate on the questionnaire and return it to us. If you would like the results of this survey, please indicate this on the questionnaire provided.

Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Staff Assistant
Center of Leisure Studies

Encl.

YOUTH AGENCIES QUESTIONNAIRE

PROGRAM (Circle the best answer(s)

1. Does your agency by itself, operate any program designed specifically for the handicapped?

   (0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply

2. Do you feel the handicapped of your community are:

   (0) well served (1) adequately served (2) poorly served

   (3) ignored (4) no opinion

3. Which of the following handicapped do you involve?

   (0) orthopedically handicapped (1) mentally retarded

   (2) blind (3) deaf (4) medically handicapped

   (5) convalescent (6) none of the above (7) all of the above

4. Which of the following program areas do you offer?

   (0) games (1) sport activities (2) art (3) crafts

   (4) dramatics (5) music (6) social activities

   (7) day camps (8) resident camps (9) aquatics

5. How often are your programs offered?

   (0) daily (1) weekly (2) monthly (3) seasonally

   (4) no regular basis

6. Approximately how many handicapped persons are there in your community or area served?

   (0) 25 (1) 50 (2) 100 (3) 200 (4) 350

   (5) 500 (6) over 500 (7) do not know

   (8) does not apply

7. Approximately how many handicapped persons participate in your program(s)?

   (0) 25 (1) 50 (2) 100 (3) 150 (4) 200 (5) 250

   (6) 350 (7) do not know (8) does not apply

8. Which of the following age groups are involved?

(0) pre-school age (1) elementary school age (2) junior high school age (3) senior high school age (4) adults (5) old age pensioners

9. Do any handicapped individuals participate in your regular program on their own initiative?

(0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply

10. If the answer to the preceding was "yes", please state how they participate.

(0) on a regular basis (1) occasionally (2) does not apply

PERSONNEL

11. Is your staff primarily composed of:

(0) therapeutic recreational specialists (1) recreation graduates (2) volunteers (3) Physical Education graduates (4) does not apply

12. Does your organization employ a therapeutic recreational specialist?

(0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply

FACILITIES

13. Does your organization have facilities?

(0) no (1) yes (2) does not apply

14. What types of facilities do you have available?

(0) swimming pool (1) recreation center (2) playground (3) day camp area (4) resident camp area (5) school gymnasium, etc. (6) your own building

15. Have you facilities for handicapped persons?

(0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply (3) all facilities are for the handicapped

16. Do handicapped individuals or groups receive priority for the use of the areas and facilities?

(0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply

17. Are your facilities modified for convenient use by the handicapped? i.e., providing ramps, large doors, non-slip floors, toilet rooms, warning signals for the blind, etc.

(0) yes (1) no (2) does not apply

FINANCE

18. What portion of your organization's budget is appropriated for special groups and their activities?

(0) a small amount (1) a large amount (2) about half

(3) all of the budget (4) none of the budget

(5) does not apply

19. How does your organization finance its operation?

(0) United Appeal or the like (1) Government grants

(2) membership (3) tax supported (4) private contributions

(5) all of the above (6) none of the above

20. Would you like to receive the results of the study?

(0) yes (1) no (2) no opinion

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

SCHOOL OF
COMMUNITY SERVICE
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CENTER FOR GERONTOLOGY
1597 Agate Street

EUGENE, OREGON 97403
telephone (code 503) 342-1411

February 4, 1970

(The Aged)

Dear

In an attempt to satisfy a public need, the Oregon Center for Gerontology is conducting a survey to inventory programs for the aged being offered by parks and recreation departments and districts in the state of Oregon.

Our Information Center on the University of Oregon campus has received several inquiries relative to recreation and the later years--who offers programs, what types of programs, employment opportunities and the like. For the aforementioned reasons we feel it advantageous to solicit up-to-date information on a state wide scale which we can disseminate to interested persons.

Please be assured that the sole purpose of this survey is to bring our information on program offerings by parks and recreation departments and districts up-to-date.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in completing this project. We will look forward to receiving the questionnaire and any printed material regarding your program as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Gerontology Trainee and Recreation and Park Management
Doctoral Student
Oregon Center for Gerontology

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

OREGON CENTER FOR GERONTOLOGY
1597 Agate Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403

SURVEY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED (65 AND OVER)

1. Name of Department or District:_____

2. Name and title of person completing questionnaire:_____

_____

3. Does your department participate in and/or sponsor programs for the aged within (check one): (a) 6 months ____, (b) 6 months to 1 year ____, (c) 1-2 years ____, (d) more than 2 years ____.

[NOTE: IF NO PROGRAM, PLEASE STOP HERE AND RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE TO US.]

4. If question 3 was answered in the affirmative, please describe your programs for the aged under the following:

   A. How long has your department been offering a program for the aged (check one)? Less than, (a) 6 months ____, (b) one year ____, (c) 2 years ____, (d) 5 years ____, (e) other ____.

   B. What are the objectives of the program?_____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   C. Briefly describe the nature, type and title of the program--i.e. social, educational, activity, etc._____

   _____

   * Please enclose any printed information regarding your program that you have available.

D. Approximately how many different elder citizens participated in your program last month?_____
Last year?_____

Approximately how many elder citizens does your program serve annually using an aggregate attendance figure?

_____

E. Is there an annual fee for the program? ( ) Yes, ( ) No. If Yes, how much $_____?

F. Are there any incidental charges which the participants absorb? ( ) Yes, ( ) No. If Yes, briefly describe:

_____

G. Does your program have any eligibility requirements such as; residency, income, age, etc.? ( ) Yes, ( ) No. If Yes, what are the requirements?_____

_____

_____

H. Approximately what is the annual cost of the program to your department? (Include administration, leadership, facilities, equipment, etc.) $_____

I. Does your department operate the program independently? ( ) Yes, ( ) No. If a shared program with what agency or institution?_____

J. What plans does your department have for the future of the program? (1) expand ____, (2) curtail ____, (3) continue with present program ____.

K. What is the name and title of person in charge of the program if different than on question 2. Is he/she a full-time or part-time employee?_____

L. In terms of objectives achieved, response to program and effect upon your community's aged population, rate the program by checking one of the following alternatives: Excellent ____, Very good ____, Good ____, Fair ____, Poor ____.

PART VI

PROJECT EXTEND-ED STUDENT PROFILE STUDY

Introduction

Project EXTEND-ED is a federally sponsored training and education grant at the University of Oregon. It serves as an interdisciplinary program leading to a master's degree by drawing together two professional schools (Education and Health, Physical Education and Recreation). Three departments are cooperating in setting up a joint discipline which attracts students from recreation, physical education, and special education. Project EXTEND-ED allows students to maintain their own identity in their chosen major field while at the same time enabling them to participate in the curricular offerings of the two related disciplines. As part of the initial proposal, the University entered into a contract with the funding agency, the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped of the U.S. Office of Education, to undertake a student profile study. It was introduced in this way.

> *...as a part of the first year's planning and prior to the offering of a formal option in therapeutic recreation, (a number of existing classes) will be surveyed to determine the number and type of students drawn into the courses and their intended goals. This information will serve as baseline data for further curriculum study.*

Description

During the Fall and Winter terms of 1969 and 1970, 483 students in fifteen classes from the disciplines of Special Education, Recreation and Physical Education were surveyed to determine the number and type

of students drawn into the courses, their interests, past experiences, and intended goals. A complete list of classes and students identified by discipline is provided in Appendix A. The questionnaire is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C illustrates the flyer used to introduce EXTEND-ED to the students.

Scope and Procedure

The fifteen classes were surveyed by the use of a questionnaire developed to meet the objectives of the study. The project was headed by Sister Margaret Maureen Carroll, a doctoral student and research assistant working with the director of Project EXTEND-ED. Classroom professors and several graduate students administered the questionnaire to each class following a brief description of Project EXTEND-ED's purpose. The objectives of the student profile study were discussed and students were then asked to respond to the questionnaire.

Study Population

A total of 483 students constituted the sample from the fifteen courses surveyed. Table 34 shows a break-down by discipline and class level. Throughout this report, the *percentages are recorded in parenthesis ( ).*

Table 34
Student Population
(N=483)

CLASS LEVEL	DISCIPLINE				Total
	Phys.Ed.	Rec.	Spec. Ed.	Other	
Under. Grad.	112	86	30	99	327 (68)
Graduate	29	9	77	41	156 (32)
Total	141 (29)	95 (20)	107 (22)	140 (29)	483

There is a general uniformity of the number of students in the various disciplines surveyed. A total of 343 (71%) of the students were from the three disciplines involved in Project EXTEND-ED. The majority of the students surveyed (68%) were undergraduates who are eligible to apply for the EXTEND-ED program.

Students Interested in the Project

After a brief description of Project EXTEND-ED (Note Flyer, Appendix C, p. 75) the students were asked to express their interest. A total of 156 students (32%) of the original 483 students surveyed expressed interest in Project EXTEND-ED. Table 35 shows a break-down by discipline and class level.

Table 35
Students Interested in EXTEND-ED
(N=156)

CLASS LEVEL	DISCIPLINE				Total
	Phys. Ed.	Rec.	Spec. Ed.	Other	
Under. Grad.	28	38	22	18	106 (68)
Graduate	21	4	23	2	50 (32)
Total	49 (31)	42 (27)	45 (29)	20 (13)	156

There is a marked uniformity in the percentages of students expressing an interest from the three disciplines eligible to participate in Project EXTEND-ED. The three disciplines (physical education, recreation and special education) also comprised the majority (87%) of the total population expressing interest in the project. Of the 140 students not identified within these disciplines, only twenty (14%) expressed an interest.

Interdisciplinary Nature of the Students

The study surveyed the students to find those who were identified as a major within one discipline and had taken courses in either of the remaining two disciplines. Table 36 shows the pledged majors who had enrolled across disciplines.

Table 36
Previous Background of Students Experiencing Interdisciplinary Courses
(N=136)

DISCIPLINE	Total Number Students	DISCIPLINE			Total in Interdisciplinary Courses
		Rec.	Spec. Ed.	Phys. Ed.	
Recreation	42	--	6	1	7 (23)
Special Ed.	45	9	--	7	16 (54)
Physical Ed.	49	1	6	--	7 (23)
Total	136	10	12	8	30

There is general uniformity across disciplines and limited number of students with previous background (via University course offerings) in interdisciplinary courses. A total of thirty students (22%) surveyed had taken courses in the related disciplines.

Students Reasons for Interest

The students who were interested in EXTEND-ED were asked to identify the reasons for their interest in the area of the handicapped. Table 37 presents a break-down by discipline.

Table 37
Students Reasons for Interest in Area of the Handicapped
Identified by Discipline
(N=136)

RESPONSE	DISCIPLINE			Total
	Spec. Ed.	Rec.	Phys. Ed.	
Relative or close friend who is handicapped	4	8	2	14 (10)
Past experiences working with the handicapped	27	19	26	72 (49)
Became interested through course work, no past experience in this area	12	15	18	45 (31)
Other	2	8	4	14 (10)
Total	45	50	50	145 *

* Total responses (145) are greater than the study population (136) due to multiple responses by some students.

Seventy-two students (49% of the total student responses) indicated that they had become interested in working with the handicapped because of past experience in this area. Previous course work stimulated forty-five (31%) of the students to seek even further class study in a related discipline. A previous acknowledged trend in which the majority of people dedicated to serving the handicapped were first first introduced to special groups because of handicapping conditions of their own or of relatives was dispelled in these findings.

Projected Work Setting Plans of Students

A total of 132 students (96%) of those interested in EXTEND-ED related their projected professional plans. Table 38 presents a break-down by discipline and projected professional plans.

Table 38
Students Projected Professional Plans
Identified by Discipline
(N=132)

PROFESSIONAL WORK SETTING	DISCIPLINE			Total
	Rec.	Spec. Ed.	Phys. Ed.	
Teaching	10	36	40	86 (65)
Community Agency	22	1	4	27 (21)
Other	12	2	5	19 (14)
Total	44	39	49	132

With two of the three disciplines identified as preparing students in education, it is not surprising that a majority (65%) would respond to the "teaching" category as their future professional plan. However, the response of forty-six youth (35%) from throughout all three disciplines is interesting. The largest number choosing community agency work were recreation majors, but twelve special and physical education majors were not planning classroom teaching. Recreation

majors' futures were identified heavily through all three choices--those planning to teach were gaining a secondary teacher's certificate in conjunction with the recreation major. Of those recreation majors stating "other", seven identified state and county services (i.e., hospitals, correctional institutions, etc.).

Future Educational Plans of Students

The students interested in EXTEND-ED were further asked in what discipline they hoped to pursue their advanced degree (M.S.). The findings show great promise for the intended rationale of the project as a number expressed an interest in switching their major upon graduation to one of the related disciplines for advanced study. Table 39 shows a uniform movement of the students surveyed between and among all three disciplines.

Table 39
Students Projected Educational Plans
Identified by Discipline
(N=132)

PRESENT DISCIPLINE	PROPOSED FUTURE DISCIPLINE (Intended Major for the M.S. Degree)			Total
	Phys. Ed.	Rec.	Spec. Ed.	
Phys. Ed.	34	3	5	42 (32)
Recreation	3	30	3	36 (27)
Spec. Ed.	9	9	36	54 (41)
Total	46	42	44	132

Findings

1. From a survey population of 483 students, 343 students (71%) were from the three disciplines (recreation, special education, and physical education) representing Project EXTEND-ED. A total of 136 students (39%) expressed interest in the Project.
2. The numbers of students interested in and eligible to participate in Project EXTEND-ED from all three disciplines was found to be quite uniform. (Refer to Table 35, p. 65.)
3. The number of students with previous course background in the interdisciplinary classes related to Project EXTEND-ED is generally uniform across disciplines, yet very low in number. A total of thirty students (22%) of the 136 students from the three eligible disciplines expressing interest in Project EXTEND-ED also had interdisciplinary experiences in courses for the handicapped. (Refer to Table 36, p. 66.)
4. There is uniformity in the numbers of all students reasons for interest in serving the handicapped. Seventy-two students (49%) indicated that they had become interested in courses related to the handicapped through past experience in their communities. Forty-five students (31%) indicated that they had become interested in the handicapped through previous course work. Fourteen students (10%) became interested in course work relating to the handicapped because of a close friend or relative with a handicapping condition.
5. The projected plans of eighty-six students (65%) of those interested in Project EXTEND-ED are to teach. The remaining students (35%) plan community or institutional leadership involvement.

APPENDICES

A. Study Population

B. Questionnaire

C. Project EXTEND-ED Flyer

Appendix A

List of Classes and Student Population Surveyed by Discipline
(N=483)

CLASSES SURVEYED		DISCIPLINE				Total
		PE	RE	SE	Other	
420	Physical Education Methods	3		5	39	47
407	Group Work and Leadership		34			34
407	Recreation for Special Groups		10	4		14
407	Education for Exceptional Child			27	5	32
407	Survey of Therapeutic Recreation	2	19	2	1	24
407	The Physically Handicapped		3	15	6	24
407	School and Community Recreation Programming		26			26
444	Correctives	24				24
521	Correctives (G)	15				15
341	Principles and Practices of Physical Education	40			2	42
462	Psychology of the Exceptional Child	3	2	35	45	85
408	Dance	2			13	15
452	History of Dance	1			10	11
445	School Programs	49				49
464	The Mentally Retarded Child	2	1	19	19	41
	Total	141	95	107	140	483

Appendix B

Project EXTEND-ED
Questionnaire

What is EXTEND-ED?

Project EXTEND-ED seeks to study the present course offerings related to the handicapped in three disciplines: recreation, physical education, and special education, and recommended courses bringing the three disciplines together for an interdisciplinary area of specialization.

What are its proposed objectives?

Its proposed objectives are to draw the students who are interested in handicapped youth into a joint option which will encourage the three disciplines to look at the handicapped from a broader psycho-socio-physical dimension. To provide these understandings, each specialization will be exposed to other specialists in an environment of shared learning: a structure of 1) team involvement, 2) field practicums, and 3) student-practitioner interaction.

Part I

General Information

1. NAME: _____
   Last First Middle

2. PRESENT ADDRESS: _____
   Street Number City Zip

3. TELEPHONE: _____ _____
   Home Univ. Dept. Office - Extension

4. MAJOR: (check one) Spec. Ed. ____ Physical Ed. ___ Recreation___ Other _____

5. SUPPORTING AREA OR OTHER AREA OF INTEREST: _____

6. PRESENT STANDING: (check one)

   Undergraduate: Fr. ____ Soph. ____ Jr. ____ Sr. ____

   Graduate: Master's Program ____ Doctoral Program ____

   Other: (Name) _____

7. REASON FOR TAKING THIS COURSE: Course Title _____ No._____

   Required: ____ Elective: ____ Other: ____

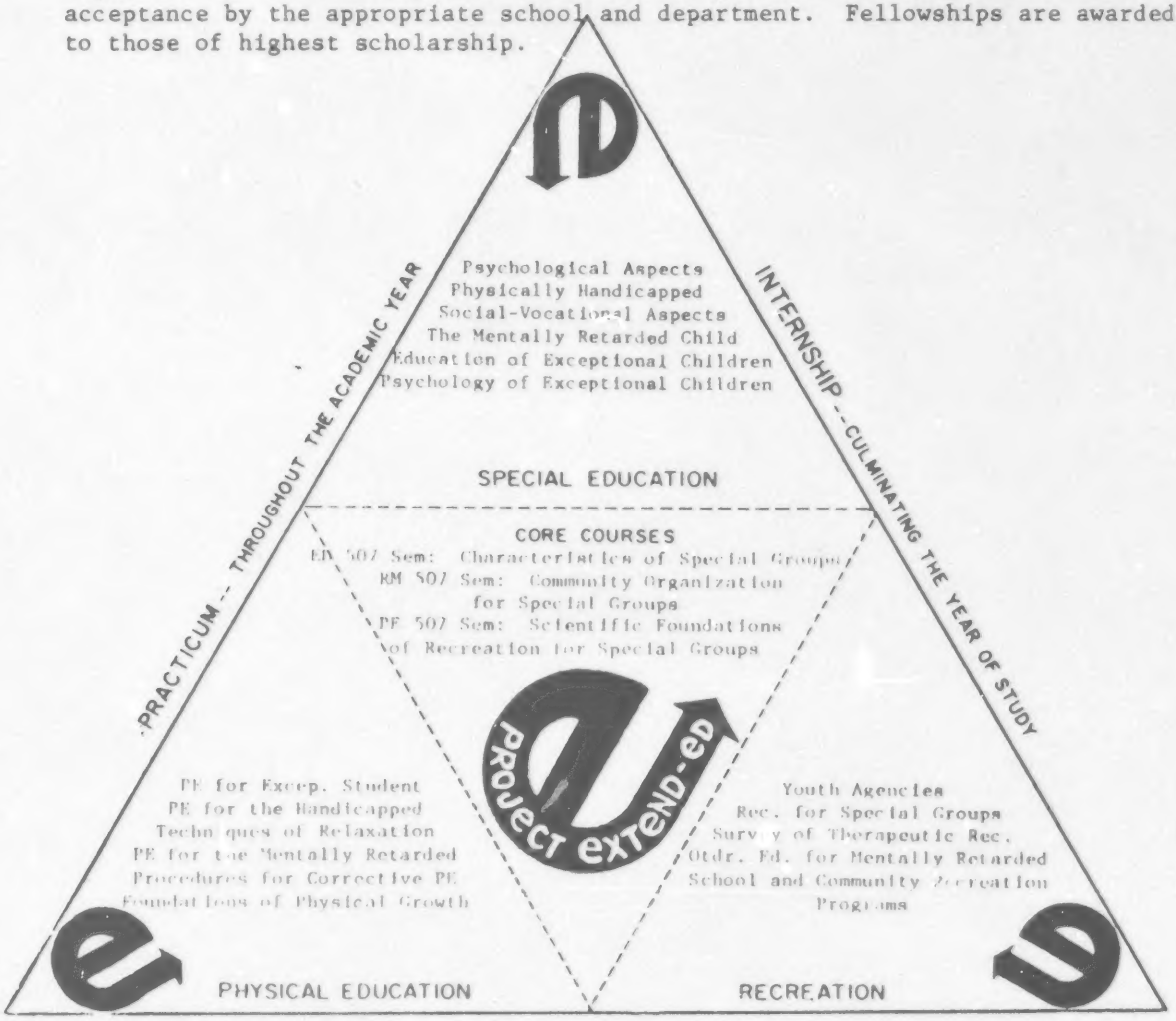
8. ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE EXTEND-ED PROGRAM? Yes ____ No ____

   (If answer to question number 8 is in the affirmative, fill in Part II of the questionnaire.)

Project EXTEND-ED offers a common course sequence which includes single three credit hour courses taught by staff of each of the three departments. The students under advisement of a faculty member in their own major discipline are counseled to take two added courses in the other two disciplines besides the core courses. Figure I shows the triad of disciplines, the common core and recommended classes which serve as options for the students when setting up their academic program. Each student is also required to fulfill the specific requirements set up within his own department to meet the master's degree (i.e., statistics, research methods, philosophical foundations, etc.).

EXTEND-ED also emphasizes beyond its interdisciplinary structure the opportunity for actual leadership and administrative experience in both the (1) practicums--throughout the academic year, and (2) mandatory internship consisting of one three month period of experience in a community, institutional or higher education setting. These experiences are planned as an integral part of the students program. Awarding of the degree is contingent upon satisfactory completion of the academic, practica, and internship assignments.

Entrance into the program is based upon satisfactory acceptance into the Graduate School of the University of Oregon, completion of an undergraduate degree in recreation, physical education or special education, and further acceptance by the appropriate school and department. Fellowships are awarded to those of highest scholarship.


PRACTICUM -- THROUGHOUT THE ACADEMIC YEAR
INTERNSHIP -- CULMINATING THE YEAR OF STUDY
Psychological Aspects
Physically Handicapped
Social-Vocational Aspects
The Mentally Retarded Child
Education of Exceptional Children
Psychology of Exceptional Children
SPECIAL EDUCATION
CORE COURSES
ED 507 Sem: Characteristics of Special Groups
RM 507 Sem: Community Organization for Special Groups
PE 507 Sem: Scientific Foundations of Recreation for Special Groups
PROJECT EXTEND-ED
PE for Excep. Student
PE for the Handicapped
Techniques of Relaxation
PE for the Mentally Retarded
Procedures for Corrective PE
Foundations of Physical Growth
Youth Agencies
Rec. for Special Groups
Survey of Therapeutic Rec.
Otdr. Ed. for Mentally Retarded
School and Community Recreation Programs
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
RECREATION

Graph 3 MODEL OF CURRICULUM FOR PROJECT EXTEND-ED